

# The Columbus Courier

Vol. VII.

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No. 43

## COLUMBUS WILL TAKE HER QUOTA IN LIBERTY BONDS

Committee Receives Subscriptions for Over Half the Amount First Day.

The drive for our quota in Liberty Bonds started Wednesday afternoon and by noon Thursday the subscriptions reported were \$80,000.00, with many of the leading business men yet to be solicited. The amount allotted to Luna county to raise is \$211,500. Columbus was asked to subscribe \$11,500, and the executive committee says the remainder will be taken by the rest of the county.

J. A. Mahoney, A. A. Temples, Colonel Hyatt, P. A. McLaughlin, Forbes Parkhill, Raymond Teal, J. C. Barnes, E. B. Valandigham, Mrs. Dr. Moran, A. Lindman, J. E. Hanna and R. L. Miller, of Deming, and J. L. Greenwood and J. B. Blair of Columbus, are the members of the executive committee for the county. Those who arrived here Wednesday with the Columbus members, but both being out of town a meeting of the citizens was called at the Clark Hotel, which was presided over by Mayor T. H. Dabney. Attorney A. A. Temples addressed the meeting, explaining in detail the Liberty Loan. J. A. Mahoney also made a short address. The mayor was requested to appoint a committee to work in conjunction with the executive board, and he appointed Lee A. Riggs, Charlie Powers (Don Carlos), J. W. Blair, L. J. Peach, G. E. Jack and A. J. Evans. By the wish of the executive committee and those present, Mayor Dabney was also made a member of the committee.

G. E. Jack and J. W. Blair worked together; Charlie Powers and A. J. Evans, L. J. Peach and Lee A. Riggs. Jack and Blair led in the amount of subscriptions, though Peach and Riggs can be given more credit for their work. They were assigned to work the Mexican population and did exceedingly well, the Mexicans showing their loyalty by subscribing liberally.

Columbus got a late start on the deal, due to the failure of the bank to receive the blanks and information on time. The following was received however, which should explain the matter to the reader thoroughly:

The act originally passed by congress authorizing the Third Liberty Loan was found to be defective, and at the request of the secretary of the treasury, the bill was reconsidered and corrected, which caused some delay in the final passage of the act. Pending the printing of treasury department circular No. 111, which will outline the full particulars of the loan, we are giving you below such information as we have received:

Date—May 6, 1918.  
Maturity—September 15, 1928.  
Denominations (Coupon and Registered Bonds)—\$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, and \$10,000.00.

Registered Bonds Only—\$50,000.00 and \$100,000.00.

Terms of Payment—With subscription, 5 per cent; May 26, 1918, 20 per cent; July 18, 1918, 35 per cent; August 15, 1918, 40 per cent.

Full payment may be completed upon subscriptions for any amount on May 9 or any subsequent installment date.

Subscriptions—May be received by banks and trust companies from April 6 to May 1, 1918, both dates inclusive.

Allotment—All subscriptions not exceeding \$10,000.00 will be allotted in full and the secretary of the treasury reserves the right to allot bonds up to the full amount of any over-subscription.

Method of Handling Subscriptions—A few days before the subscription books are closed, a blank will be sent to all subscribing banks, on which they will summarize the subscriptions they have received from customers. This blank must be mailed so as to reach us not later than May 9, and must be accompanied by payment of 5 per cent of the subscriptions reported, or the full amount of such subscriptions as are to be paid in full. Please do not send subscription blanks to us during the subscription period, but fill out one of the cards furnished you, showing the subscriptions you have received, and mail it to us each day.

The bonds are not convertible and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity.

## NEW MEXICO'S SHARE IS 482 MEN IN DRAFT

Orders from Provost Marshal General Crowder for mobilization of the April call of the second draft have been received by governors of the states.

This, it is inferred by Major W. A. Spangler, of the provost marshal's office, is in accordance with recent plans of the War department to draft 150,000 men every month during the remaining months of 1918, beginning with April. The men are to be taken from Class I and must be qualified for military service.

New Mexico's quota to be sent to the National Army between April 25 and 29 is 482, divided as follows: Twenty-four each from Bernalillo, Colfax, Grant, McKinley, Mora, San Miguel, Socorro, Union, Valencia, Elddy and Chaves counties; twelve each from Luna, Sandoval, Sierra, Otero, Torrance, Lincoln, Quay, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, San Juan and Taos; nine from Dona Ana.

On every hand we are told that food will win the war, and in the truth of this assertion there can be no question. If New Mexico is going to take its place among other states of the Union in the production of food supplies, this daylight-saving plan means much to us.

Already the people of our country have begun to realize that if our soldiers are to be fed and if there is to be enough left for our own consumption there must be the greatest possible production of food stuffs in America. This does not mean that the farmers alone are to plant all the available ground, but it means that in every home of the land, where there is one foot of available soil suitable for crop growing, our people must plant that foot.

## HOLDS ONE O'CLOCK LUNCHEON

On Friday, April 5, Mrs. Frank Arland entertained thirty guests at a 1 o'clock luncheon in honor of Mrs. Stockie and Mrs. Chase. The room was beautifully decorated in yellow and white. The luncheon was served on small tables, which were decorated with dainty hot baskets and Easter bunnies. The Twelfth Cavalry Band played during the luncheon hour.

The afternoon was spent in playing bridge and five hundred. Prizes were won by Mesdames DeBussure, Kendall and Greenwood.

Back-yard gardening means even more than the production of food supplies. It means for every pound of food produced in your garden, an equal amount of postage will be released to the railroad for war traffic. It means for every pound of food supplies raised in your garden that labor will be released in the handling of shipments. It means that for every pound of food products, an equal amount will be left over for the boys in France.

Lieutenant Tucker was on the sick list this week.

Captain and Mrs. Lee went to El Paso last Friday.

Captain Lowenberg went to Hatch Wednesday night.

Captain McDonald spent several days last week in El Paso.

Dr. and Mrs. Kendall entertained at dinner Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dowling is spending this week in El Paso with her husband.

Lieutenants McKay, Fitzgerald and Binchoff spent Sunday in Columbus.

We expect to be able to announce sometime next week that Coupon Bonds may be purchased from us during the subscription period for immediate delivery to subscribers making full payment with application, under certain regulations to be issued by the Treasury department. In order that delivery of bonds may be made as promptly as possible, please be prepared to furnish us exact information as to the kind (Coupon or Registered) and denominations of bonds desired by your subscribers.

Official application blanks and copies of Treasury Department Circular No. 111 will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

## U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

## RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat, we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1½ pounds of wheat bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, spaghetti, pastry, pie, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.
2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition, there, not to serve in any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, spaghetti, pastry, pie, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.
3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and is no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.
4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.
5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should conserve such use entirely.
6. There is to be no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc., etc.

Many thousands of families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

## THE HONOR ROLL: IS YOUR NAME WRITTEN THERE?

The list of subscribers in Columbus to the Liberty Loan are published below. Jack Breck, G. Rose, Puchi Bros. Co. and J. L. Walker each subscribed for \$1,000, which are the largest subscriptions reported. The list follows:

Solicitor, Columbus State Bank: Mr. T. H. Dabney, Mrs. B. W. Elliott, G. E. Jack, W. F. Murphy, A. B. Carter, John F. Olson, Mrs. E. M. Dean, Juan Sencientes, Duke Gavigill, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, Harry O. Tracy. Total, \$1,000.

Solicitors, Charlie Powers and A. J. Evans; W. F. Murphy, Mrs. Geo. L. Peters, Harold S. Carter, Harold Carter, Jr., Anna M. Carter, W. R. Davis, G. E. Parks, Otto Rose, G. W. Powers. Total, \$1,700.

Solicitors, Lee A. Riggs and L. J. Peach; Jesus Querezo, Puchi Bros. Co., R. H. Gower, Juan F. Sencientes, W. O. Grey, E. F. Hilar, L. Molinari, Genero Furzan Jr., Pedro Pacheco, Lee A. Riggs, Ricardo Rodriguez, Juan Carreon, W. T. Dixon, L. J. Peach. Total, \$1,900.

Solicitors, J. W. Blair and G. E. Jack; J. L. Walker, Jack Breck, E. H. McKinley, A. J. Evans, J. C. Flora, Don Don, A. J. Weld, R. Nicholson, G. E. Jack, Henry Davis, C. S. Nelson, W. A. Wakefield, W. B. Ryan, J. B. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Blair. Total, \$3,000.

## PREPARING TO DRILL FOR OIL

El Paso, Tex., April 10.—The Palomas Lake Oil Association is now purchasing timber for the erection of an oil derrick on the properties of the association near Columbus, N. M. Officials of the association report it to be the intention to put down a number of deep wells in the immediate future, believing the field to be one of the most promising in the west.

Robert E. Putney, at the head of the milling division of the food administration for the state, is doing his best to get the wheat to market, and to where it will do the most good in winning the war. If there is a man in the state who can accomplish a thing he starts after it, it is that same man Putney.

The New Mexican announces that names are withheld in the state bond irregularities and that the excuse for so doing is that the political affiliations of those concerned will split fifty-fifty. This means that the taxpayers have no rights at all, and as long as the gentlemen extracting the public funds from the treasury can keep up the proper political equality in the distribution there is no fear of publicity at least.

Since the announcement that for health reasons H. R. Holt of Dona Ana would probably not push his candidacy for the United States senate, the Republican caucus last Tuesday, Senator Fall, to succeed himself, and Judge Herbert F. Reynolds of Bernalillo county. The democrats appear to have three possibilities in Richardson, of Chavez, McDonald of Lincoln, and Walton of Grant. At the present writing Walton seems to have the start on his opponents.

## HIS LIFE'S MYSTERY

There is a man in Borman, Mont., who will probably go through life bewailing the injustice of the draft board that certified him for service, despite the fact that he presented a letter written by his wife to prove that he had a dependent family. Here is the letter:

"Dear United States Army—My husband set me to write a recommendation that he supports his family. He can not read so don't tell him. Just take him. He ain't no good to me. He ain't done nothing but play a fiddle and drink lemonade since I married him, eight years ago, and I got to feed seven kids of his. Maybe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and cats. Take him and Wolenski. I used the grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this but take him."

Daylight-saving means ten million, five hundred thousand working hours saved to the people of New Mexico. Employed on home gardens at 25 cents an hour, that is \$25,000 worth of time.

The Baptist Ladies' Auxiliary held a meeting at the church Thursday.

Miss Treva Blair entertained last Saturday evening in honor of the Misses Stockie.

The Ladies' Aid will hold a social meeting next Wednesday, at which the Auxiliary members will be invited guests.

Mrs. J. F. White has purchased the candy and cigar stand at the Columbus Theater this week and is acting proprietor of same.

E. C. Koiffin and Mayor-elect J. H. Blair left Wednesday morning on an extended business visit to Arizona. They expect to be away for about ten days.

Mrs. V. L. Peppercorn died at her home, north of town, Thursday morning. She had been suffering for a long time. Her father, J. L. Peppercorn, is said to be very ill and is hardly expected to survive.

## ENJOY PICNIC

Last Sunday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a jolly party started on a picnic. They rode about ten miles in the mountains, where they found one tree, and under this tree they ate their lunch. They came back about 4 o'clock, and although everyone was hot, tired and sore, they all declared they had had a fine time.

## ONE HUNDRED AND ONE GERMAN LIES NAILED

German propagandists have been busy since the entry of the United States into the war. Falshoods of every character have been spread over every section of the country with the idea of abusing the confidence of the American people. So persistent has been the circulation of these carefully moulded pro-German lies that an official exposure of them has been issued as a pamphlet, entitled "The Kaiser's Lies in America" by the Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. A copy of this pamphlet may be had free if inquiry will be directed to the committee.

## German Counterfeiting

Tales have been current about interned German prisoners being fed five meals a day, about Red Cross supplies being sold to shopkeepers by dishonest officials, by criminal waste of food at training camps and many other like falsehoods either designed to discourage volunteer Red Cross work and the loyal efforts of housekeepers to save food or calculated to create a troublesome distrust of the government.

The circulation of these stories is often due to the folly of a citizen who wishes to appear to have "inside information" and who either inadvertently or intentionally starts a lie that rapidly grows worse as it spreads. A collection of such lies and their refutation has been made by the St. Louis Republic. A number of them are included in "The Kaiser's Lies in America."

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## 1778-1918

The descendants of the revolutionaries of Washington and Paul Jones are fighting once again side by side with the descendants of the combatants of Lafayette and Bunker Hill. The time and opportunity have come for a nation to pay a great debt of gratitude for service rendered in great national need and America is paying France the debt she long has owed.

In the Revolutionary War for the freedom of America the French fought on American soil under the command of an American. Today in the war for the freedom of France and for the preservation of liberty to America, and indeed to all the world, Americans fight on French soil under the supreme command of a Frenchman. The honors are even and the honors are great.

No true American who knows the history of his country and loves the honor of his country, but fills of the thought of the American army in France. The invincible Americans will turn the tide of war; they will bring to France and her allies a victory for liberty such as France awaited so to win, and repay with interest a debt to liberty and to France long owing and honorably acknowledged.

Mrs. Eleanor Dean made a trip to Deming and back Thursday.

B. M. Reed has purchased the Hippodrome of his brother this week.

F. R. Blair left for Pierre, S. M., Sunday, after an extended visit in Columbus and El Paso.

Mrs. R. W. Elliott went to El Paso Tuesday to attend a revival meeting which is being held there this week. She expects to be away for about a week.

The army people have been forced to stop attending the picture shows on account of sickness among the soldiers. Just how long this order will be enforced is not known.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

An examination for the position of clerk in the postoffice will be held in this city on May 11, 1918. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years on the date of the examination.

Applicants must be physically sound and male applicants must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height in bare feet and weigh not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat.

For application blanks and further information relative to this examination, address Local Secretary, Bureau of Civil Service Examiners, Columbus, N. M.